

- 1. True, twenty-four hour convenience stores often charge higher prices to cover the cost of long business hours. They also often have clientele who can shop nowhere else or are willing to pay higher prices for convenience.**
- 2. Shopping list are important because they**
  - a. Eliminate extra trips to the store to pick up items**
  - b. Limit the number of impulse purchases**
  - c. When organized properly, based on store layout, will help you save time at shopping**
- 3.  $\$.69 \times 2 = \$1.38$  so 2 for \$1.29 would save \$.09 if buy 2 or \$.045 (\$.05) if buy 1 can.**
- 4. Four tips to help save money when shopping**
  - a. Do not shop when hungry**
  - b. Use a grocery list to avoid impulse buying**
  - c. Check unit prices when deciding which product to buy**
  - d. Use coupons for products you would normally buy**
- 5. Four basic purposes of additives**

- a. Additives add nutrients**
  - b. Additives preserve quality**
  - c. Additives aid processing or preparation**
  - d. Additives enhance flavors or colors**
- 6. Food products may provide people with varying percents of the Daily Values than those listed on the label because not everyone requires a 2000 or 2500 calorie diet.**
- 7. The net weight listed on canned foods includes the liquids in which the foods are canned.**
- 8. The UPC is scanned, sending the information to the register which then prints the information on the receipt.**
- 9. The last day a product should be sold is called the pull or sell date.**
- 10. You can easily compare the cost of different brands, sizes, and forms of the same or similar products with the unit pricing.**
- 11. Generic products cost less than national and house brands because they are not advertised and do not have fancy labels all of which add to the price of food. Some generic products also use less perfect products. Example: Sliced peaches and pieces may be in the generic**

**whereas house and national brand would be sliced peaches only.**

**12. Four or more sources of consumer information include:**

- a. Consumer reports (Consumers Union)**
- b. Consumer's Research Inc.**
- c. Underwriters Laboratories**
- d. Better Business Bureau**
- e. United States Department of Agriculture**
- f. The Food and Drug Administration**
- g. Office of Consumer Affairs**
- h. Federal Trade Commission**